

## Profs claim 'oil is politics'

By Jules Mollere

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's attitude towards the Middle East only gives the Arabs more reason to withhold their oil from us, according to Morris A. Adelman, Professor of Economics.

Adelman, participating with Henry D. Jacoby, Paul W. McAvoys (both Professors of Management), Paul L. Joscow (Professor of Economics) and Robert M. Solow (Institute Professor of Economics) in a recent Technology Studies panel discussion on Energy remarked that "It doesn't make any sense for the Arabs to keep their oil in the ground."

"In the last couple of years though all they have been hearing from the US is 'I know you really don't want to sell to us but please do so.' After a while it gets to be a self-fulfilling prophecy."

In Adelman's opinion, as long as Kissinger continues to "tell the Arab cartel that we owe them something above the price of their oil, they'll be glad to take it.... In his negotiations Kissinger is just giving them (the Arabs) what they could buy for themselves. I wish him all the non-success in the world."

Adelman presented the case of the French in Algeria as an example of what happens when one tries to bargain on this basis. The French paid high oil prices to the Arabs, gave them special subsidies and all they got back were broken treaties and were finally kicked out."

Solow termed the Arab oil embargo "only a part of the

energy crisis." He cited economic forecasts made before the October War in order to show that a slump for 1974 from the normal 4 percent increase of the Gross National Product (GNP) to an increase of 2 percent was already expected. According to Solow, the forecasts now predict an increase for the year of approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 percent making the Arab embargo "the difference between 2 and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 percent. This is a hell of a lot to lose to a group of little Mideast oil potentates... but is not a serious threat to the economy."

Solow also predicted an increase in unemployment from the present figure of 5.2 percent to 6 percent by the end of the year. During the same period the Consumer Price Index should in his opinion rise approximately 6% to 7 percent.

Jacoby discussed the more local problem of gasoline and other energy shortages in New England. He said that the abundance of gasoline in some areas of Vermont while Boston had practically none was due to the "rigidity of the federal allocation system."

"Urban versus Rural driving patterns have changed with the energy crisis whereas the pattern of gasoline allocation hasn't and there is just no way for the gas to move back and forth."

He also cited the tendency for drivers to come into gas stations with nearly full tanks and attempts by station owners to stretch their monthly allocation as reasons for the abnormally long lines.

A possible long term effect of the energy situation that Joscow mentioned was a lessening of competition among oil companies. Joscow mentioned that were he to set up an oil monopoly, he would "try to eliminate the independents and keep companies from other parts of the country from moving here. Since the beginning of the energy crisis more and more independent companies have been failing and new companies which have just settled into a region are going back where they came from. I don't think the oil companies are doing this on purpose; I just think it's something to watch out for."

MacAvoy stated that the policy that the United States takes at this time will be very important. Models presented indicated that the Stevenson bill ("to reaffirm price freezes of natural gas") would result by the end of this decade in demand exceeding supply by 25 percent or more, whereas abandonment of the freeze would mean an immediate 15 percent increase but with near stable prices in 1980.

By Greg Saltzman

(This is the second of two articles about the civilian impact of the Indochina war.)

"The real tragedy is the complete disruption of their way of life and the completely dependent situation in which they now find themselves," said Pro-

## Institute gives city housing for elderly

By Mike McNamee

Over 684 new homes for elderly Cambridge residents, built in a joint MIT-Cambridge-federal program during the last four years, have been turned over to the city Housing Authority in the completion of the largest housing project of its kind in the nation.

The last of the three apartment complexes in the project, a 304-unit building on Gore Street in East Cambridge, was turned over to the city last week by the Institute. The two previous complexes, 181 apartments on Hamilton Street and 199 units on Clarendon Street, were turned over to the city last October and November. The 684 apartments include 523 efficiencies, 158 one-bedroom apartments, and three two-bedroom apartments.

The program, designed to help ease Cambridge's chronic housing shortage, was sponsored by MIT through a "turnkey" plan, under which the Institute developed the site and built the housing and then turned the units over to the city "ready to turn the key." The Department

of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) contributed funding through the Housing Assistance Administration.

The project, which the Institute started in 1969 is the largest turnkey program ever undertaken in the nation, and the only one ever sponsored by an educational institution. HUD awarded MIT the turnkey funding in May of 1971, and the ground for the first of the buildings was broken in November of that year by Peabody Construction Company, the contractor for all three complexes.

Careful planning

According to statements by President Jerome Wiesner and Corporation Chairman Howard Johnson, who was president when the program was initiated, the Institute made many efforts to involve the community in the planning and design of the apartment complexes. Neighborhood and senior-citizen groups worked with the architects, Benjamin Thompson and Associates, to ensure that the design was consistent with the needs of the elderly residents.

(Please turn to page 6)

## Scrimshaw describes refugees

By Greg Saltzman

(This is the second of two articles about the civilian impact of the Indochina war.)

"The real tragedy is the complete disruption of their way of life and the completely dependent situation in which they now find themselves," said Pro-

fessor Nevin Scrimshaw, head of the Department of Nutrition and Food Science, of the refugees in Laos.

Scrimshaw, who headed a study mission for Senator Edward Kennedy's subcommittee on refugees, was in Laos last spring. The subcommittee recently issued a report, based in part on the study mission's findings, on the current situation in Indochina.

Scrimshaw noted that the war has created a large number of refugees in Laos who "are dependent on US AID (Agency for International Development) support for their continued existence. Health services and the food supply are maintained almost entirely by AID."

The displaced Laotians, Scrimshaw explained, traditionally supported themselves by raising pigs and chickens and by "slash and burn" agriculture, in which the people must move their fields from one area to another. Much of the livestock was lost when the warfare in

Laos forced the people to leave their homes. Also, because of the population movements associated with the war, many Laotians are "refugees crowded into villages which are so close together that they are unable to sustain themselves by their traditional methods." Given the influx of refugees, Scrimshaw added, the land area controlled by the Royal Lao Government (RLG) is too small to allow the usual Laotian agriculture techniques for a sustained period of time.

Said Scrimshaw, "The refugees will either have to change their way of life, remain dependent on AID indefinitely, or return to the areas from which they came."

The subcommittee report noted that the population movements were forced deliberately upon the people by American bombing and the RLG. The goals of this forced movement, according to the subcommittee, were strategic: the Pathet Lao

(Please turn to page 6)

## News Analysis:

### Few options open in housing

By Storm Kauffman

The decision to return to a class size of one thousand for the Class of 1978 raises several important questions, and the manner in which it was reached raises several more.

Behind the Decision

As for making the decision, there were several unusual aspects in the process. The reasoning involved academic capacity, financial income, and future housing considerations.

During the last term, the departments in which many freshman courses are offered began to feel that the smaller enrollment of the Class of 1977 caused their curricula to suffer. The small departments have also looked worriedly to next year, when there will be fewer sophomores to go around. They feel that continuing the smaller classes might result in the atrophy of their capabilities. Besides the possible decline in the educational experience, department heads also fear further cuts in their already well-pared budgets. Basically, the academic Deans (all of whom supported the decision for the larger class) felt that it was important to utilize the academic potential to its fullest in order to prevent a decline in educational quality, a proportional cut in funding, and the loss of trained personnel.

With the worsening financial situation (higher costs of energy, inflation, interest rates), the Institute is not overlooking any sources of potential income. Adding 100 students brings \$335,000 in tuition alone, with-

out much increased cost (the academic staff being constant). Although 50% of MIT undergraduates do not get any aid from the Institute and the first about \$1800 of any aid package is work/loan, it would still seem that some substantial fraction of that new tuition money should go back out in scholarships. Additional funds come in from housing and food services (although dining seems to suffer from perpetual financial problems).

The Admissions Office has received not only a large increase in applications from female students, but has also had a 10% upturn in total applications. Pete Richardson, Director of Admissions, expressed the desire to meet this increased interest by admitting more students.

The housing office was faced with the prospect of a new dormitory (the one to be built on the site of Joyce Chen) scheduled to come on line in September 1975. If the situation remains static (upperclass return rates to the systems which run about 85%, available beds, class size), this would have meant an extra 150 or 200 spaces in the new dorm in 1975 (based on the present system capacity, a class size of 1000 results in 100 more freshmen than there are spaces for freshmen). With those 100 extra bodies being admitted this year, 200 of the 250 or 300 beds in the dorm will be filled. The remainder will satisfy the heretofore unmet space demands by readmits and returns to the system in 1975. Moving back to

the larger class this year raises the problem of where to put those 100 frosh next year, but it also means that there will be no problem filling the additional spaces in 1975.

However, problems will exist this year. The housing juggling act will run as follows: 40 freshmen will be overcrowded into the existing system - which will affect about 120 students (mostly freshmen) who will be in those overcrowded rooms - while 60 students will be housed (Please turn to page 7)



Baker House broke one of its old records last week, when 114 residents crowded into a "coffin single," one of the smallest rooms in the house.

Photo by Tom Klimowicz

## Energy legislation could damage environmental efforts and standards

By Mike McNamee

The efforts of environmentalists and conservationists in cleaning up the environment and stopping pollution may be dealt a serious blow if legislation now before Congress dealing with clean-air standards for power plants and automobiles is passed.

The emergency energy bill now before Congress contained provisions exempting auto manufacturers from the 1976 pollution standards, imposed during the flurry of pro-environmental legislation some years ago, for another year in an effort to cut down on gasoline use in new cars. The legislation will also allow power plants to convert their operations from oil to coal fuel, and will relax the sulphur dioxide standards that power plants have been forced to meet in the past.

The legislation has drawn attack from environmentalists who feel that it threatens all the progress they have made in setting up environmental standards; and there are signs that the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for enforcing the standards, is not happy with the trend. The *New York Times* reported on January 23 that the EPA was "cracking down" on power plants that have been stalling on installation of equipment to control SO<sub>2</sub>.

The *Times* story reported that power plants that were not trying "in good faith" to meet the standards set down by the Clean Air Act of 1970 would be prosecuted by EPA, and could be fined up to \$25,000 for each day that they remained in violation of that act. EPA Deputy Administrator John R. Quarles was quoted as stating that about 44 plants in the nation needed to install equipment for removing SO<sub>2</sub> from their waste gases. Quarles also stated that he did not know how many plants could be charged with "foot-dragging" in meeting the standards.

### SO<sub>2</sub> Controversy

According to some MIT researchers, the need to install equipment to control SO<sub>2</sub> is not as clear as the EPA actions would indicate. Professor Michael Baram of Civil Engineering told *The Tech* that the possibility of using high sulphur fuel such as high-sulphur oil or coal in place of the more expensive and rarer low-sulphur fuels is feasible if weather conditions are such that the waste gases produced are dispersed or carried out to sea by winds.

"It would be feasible to set up a power plant to change between high- and low-sulphur fuels from day to day, depending on meteorological conditions prevailing at the time," Baram said. "This would conserve fuel while remaining within the standards set by EPA."

Professor of Chemical Engi-

neering Jack Howard confirmed Baram's estimate of the SO<sub>2</sub> controversy. "Sulphur dioxide is certainly not a global pollutant," he told *The Tech*. "Recent research shows that the effects are mostly confined to a small local area. If the gases are dispersed, there is little effect."

Experience, according to Howard, showed the effects of wind dispersion of SO<sub>2</sub>. "England, a small, windy island, has always used high smokestacks on its power plants," he explained. "The combination of these stacks and the windy conditions have the effect of dispersing most of the SO<sub>2</sub> and reducing the problem with pollution from that source."

Varying fuels could be used especially well in the Boston area, Howard added, because of the winds here and the fact that the city is on the coast. Studies based on frequency distribution of wind velocity show that Boston is one of the windiest cities in the United States.

"The actual situation might well be, if the Boston area was to set up fuel-switching based on weather conditions, that most of the time we could be burning high-sulphur fuel, and only a small fraction of the fuel used would have to be low-sulphur," Howard said. "This could result in very significant improvements in fuel efficiency."

The auto standards that the emergency energy bill would modify were originally established in the Clean Air Act of 1970. They set a deadline of 1975 for auto manufacturers to meet stringent standards for pollution levels on carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrous oxides. The deadline was delayed earlier by one year when the manufacturers argued that they could not meet the standards by the 1975 model year; the proposed legislation will delay them even more.

"There are two ways to look at the delay in the standards," Baram said. "On the one hand, I hate to see the initiative that has been started in environmental matters stopped or delayed; but on the other, it's time we stopped and evaluated what kind of technology we are using to carry through and meet these standards."

"Add-on" technology, such as fine-tuning of the auto carburation system and the addi-

tion of catalytic converters to existing engines, have been used to meet the federal government's standards so far, Baram said. "If this delay would mean that the manufacturers would look at some alternate forms of technology as a way of cutting down pollution, then it would be worth it."

Two alternate forms of engines — the diesel and the stratified-charge engine — were cited by Baram as examples of "technologies that will be of more use in the long run." He explained that these forms of power are more stable and have better chances of doing well over the long run than add-on devices.

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# MIT blood donation decreasing

By Frank Tonindy

Blood drives, an MIT tradition since before the Second World War, are still going on but the Institute is no longer New England's or even Massachusetts's largest blood donor.

According to the coordinators of the upcoming Spring Blood Drive, MIT has fallen from its top spot in blood contributions for the American Red Cross due to a decline in donors since 1971, which was the biggest year ever for blood drives. The Spring Drive in that year netted 2346 pints, the largest amount ever received in an MIT drive; but, the totals have declined since then.

MIT is, however, in no danger of losing its coverage from the Red Cross, under which all members of the Institute community have access to blood for themselves and their immediate families. The 4000 pints that MIT donates annually still qualifies the Institute for coverage, since the number is greater than 25 percent of the MIT community.

## Operating a blood drive

The blood drives, which are run by the Technology Community Association in cooperation with the Red Cross, are almost year-round affairs. Nineteen days out of the year are devoted to blood drives, at Labor Day, in the Fall Drive, and in the biggest of all, the Spring Drive. Coordinating and organizing the drives fills in most of the time between the drives themselves.

The coordinators plan to revise the appointment schedule

for the drives this year to enable more people to donate without long waits. "It's very important that you pre-register, and re-schedule your appointment if you cannot make the original time," said Gail Rubin '76, Drive Chairperson. "Soliciting for appointments will begin next week in the dorms and fraternities, and we're trying to get appointments made for as many people as possible."

The Spring Drive, to be held March 4-8 and 11-15, is going to be "an all-out effort to reverse

the downward trend in donations," Rubin said. The Blood Drive will be going on during business hours, except on two days when night hours will be scheduled.

Despite the downturn in MIT's donations, the Institute is still the largest blood donor among educational institutions in New England. "Harvard is right behind us in donations," Rubin said, "and they're moving up fast. Hopefully, we can motivate enough people to give to keep us ahead of them."

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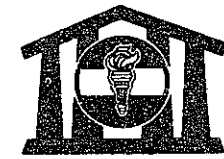
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## And now we pause for the energy crisis, brought to you by . . .

By Storm Kauffman

I feel that it is about time I jumped on the journalistic bandwagon of speculating on the causes and effects of the energy crisis.

Ever since the problems became noticeable, the public has been looking for a scapegoat on which to lay the blame. The favorite villains are the government and the oil industry, but the people themselves may be the ultimate culprit.

We in the US have grown accustomed to the way of plenty; our surpluses have led us into a habit of negligent wastefulness and consumption for its own sake. The shortfalls, artificially induced by an outside agency, may actually turn out to be a blessing (in the proverbial disguise). We have been forced to face the fact that cutbacks will be necessary now, when we are not too dependent on imports.

The public can do much by changing its attitude of "I deserve more this year than last year because this is this year" (to which, I will readily admit, I have subscribed). There may not be any more to go around next year.

Given that national demand has been too high, we are still left with the question of why we have been hit just now in just certain ways. Laxity and ill-conceived policies on the part of the government have had much to do with it. For over a decade, an artificially low ceiling on the price of natural gas discouraged the exploration and exploitation of this, our cleanest and most adaptable fossil fuel. Also, the government has failed to maintain a watch over the oil industry. Permitting the development of overseas yields and importation from foreign countries instead of exploitation of our own fields, not assuring that the industry reinvests its profits, and not monitoring levels of supplies are among the areas in which the government has failed to live up to its increasingly socialistic, watchdog responsibilities.

Then there is the oil industry. It is not yet clear how much the industry policy has had to do with the crisis, but it does seem certain that the companies are using the situation to boost already large profits even higher (despite all their expensive public relations to the contrary). For instance, the Arab increase in prices is largely an increase in the share, or tax, that the producing government places on the company exporting the oil. The American companies are allowed to deduct some of that expense from what the US levies on oil. The companies must be economically "persuaded" to return most of their profits into capitalization — not only of fossil fuel resources but also of other energy alternatives (because the oil companies have become "energy companies" with interests in nuclear and other new power sources).

Also, it is difficult to understand how the oil shortage has become so severe when only six to ten percent of our demand is supplied by the Mid-East (although we do now import about a third of our supplies). We have been assured that some oil is leaking through the embargo by ingenious rerouting of tankers. Then, why are we suffering shortages of up to 20% in some areas when we are being congratulated on conservation efforts that have supposedly saved at least 8%? If the oil interests are not guilty of manipulation of the market, they are certainly guilty of singularly poor efforts in allocation and distribution (as we well know in New England).

If the public and government will use a little foresight and common sense in the future, the oil industry will have no excuse for a failure to meet realistic demand.

# The (sad) State of the Union

By Norman D. Sandler

Slightly more than one week ago, millions of Americans tuned in their televisions and radios to a special broadcast which takes place (more or less) every year: the President's State of the Union message.

At 9:00pm EDT, President Nixon preempted network serials with his well-received entrance into the chambers of the House of Representatives to address a joint session of Congress on the state of the union.

As could be expected, the President received a polite ovation upon entering the chambers and stepping up to the Speaker's platform. He exchanged cordialities with Vice President Gerald Ford and House Speaker Carl Albert, transmitting to them copies of his 22,000-word State of the Union message, which proved to be a wordy, and no more substantive, version of his 45-minute address.

Unfortunately, I must admit I viewed the proceedings with a pre-conceived idea of what the President would say, how he would act, and what the response from Congress would be. What troubles me even more is that I was correct on all three counts.

This was the first State of the Union address to Congress in two years for Nixon. It came at a very opportune time. The week of the speech, the Gallup poll announced the President's popularity and job rating had fallen to an all-time low (26 percent), indicating that Nixon's Watergate strategy and Operation Candor had failed to raise the level of trust in the President's performance. He had to use the State of the Union as an opportunity to rid himself of the belaboring Watergate affair.

However, the President's "let's forget Watergate and build on the work of the years before" philosophy did not meet with the approval of many members of the House or the Senate, who had come wondering whether Nixon was serious about "clearing the air."

Those people fortunate enough to have been watching the address on television were able to view the reactions of many Republicans and Democrats to Nixon's statements. The facial reactions certainly indicated a rift between the executive and legislative branches which at times crossed even partisan lines.

For forty minutes Nixon spoke of his ten point "national agenda" for achievements during 1974. However, Watergate, which is now on the minds of all congressmen and senators, was not mentioned once. Instead, the President spoke of his efforts to bring peace to the world, and promised the American people that "there will be no recession in the United States of America." The next day, Herbert Stein, Nixon's chief economic advisor, told newsmen that the Administration had not agreed on a true definition of "recession," although the President's economic report (released the following day) predicted tough times ahead for 1974.

There were mixed reactions on the President's performance before the Congress which is currently considering his impeachment. Republican sympathizers said he fared well before the obviously hostile audience, while Democrats took the view that the State of the Union address did nothing to clear the air of Watergate or assure the American people that the Republic will endure the next three years.

Nixon perspired freely as he read the text of the speech, and was visibly nervous as he advocated a new beginning for the Administration. He stumbled at times, and Nixon's opponents remained unconvinced that he could continue to govern for the remainder of his term, despite his statement that he would serve out his eight years.

Congress found what it had been waiting for in the final few minutes of the President's speech. Turning to his own personal problems, the President proclaimed one year of Watergate was enough, adding that the investigation of

the "so-called Watergate affair" should come to an expeditious end.

Nixon recognized the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry, and momentarily surprised many people by promising to cooperate with the Committee's investigators. However, the shock lasted only seconds, since he quickly offered a broad qualification to his promise of cooperation, in saying he would do nothing that would "weaken the office of the President." White House aides would not elaborate on the President's cooperation pledge, although following the speech several members of Congress told *The Tech* they were not optimistic that the White House would be turning over documents and other evidence considered critical to either the impeachment inquiry or the investigations of Watergate Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

At week's end, little had changed in Washington. The State of the Union was there and gone, the optimistic economic outlook that had been offered by the President was over shadowed by projections of increased unemployment and a possible recession, and the House Judiciary Committee still did not know what evidence it would obtain from the White House, although Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa., kept insisting that he had seen evidence that would tend to clear the President of any wrongdoing in the Watergate affair.

Although few issues were resolved, one thing remained certain. The problems facing the Nixon Administration were not going to be resolved by a single speech before both houses of Congress. We have a long way to go before this Administration and the federal government can again function normally, free from disabling conflict and free from scandal.

## UA: meeting student needs

### A year of transition, introspection, and reorganization

By Linda Tufts

Over the past four years, less and less evidence has been seen of the activities of MIT's version of student government, the Undergraduate Association. Consequently, a loss of interest on the part of the student body has resulted and the number of people actively involved has declined. This year has been billed as a year of transition, a year of introspection and reorganization. The needs of the student body have changed and the UA must change to meet those needs.

The transitional constitution in the Reeves article of last Tuesday's *The Tech* describes the way the UA works now. However, I must emphasize that this proposal is not the end of the road. Earlier this year approximately 20 students from living groups and undergraduate activities met to develop a proposal for a new undergraduate government. This group decided that a new structure is needed to unify all the factions of student government (dormitory, fraternity and committees). The essential elements of the new structure must be communication, co-operation and more representation.

We are proposing an Executive Council composed of dormitory presidents, IFC officers, the working committees of the UA, and a number of other organizations who affect a large part of the undergraduate population. The administrative arm

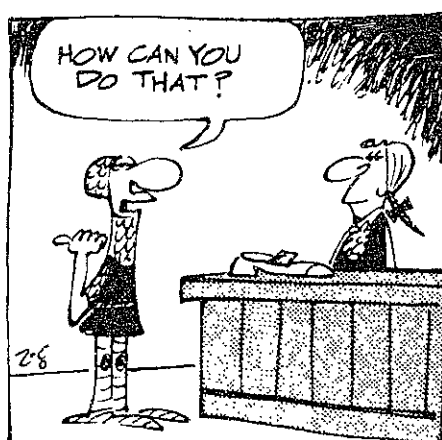
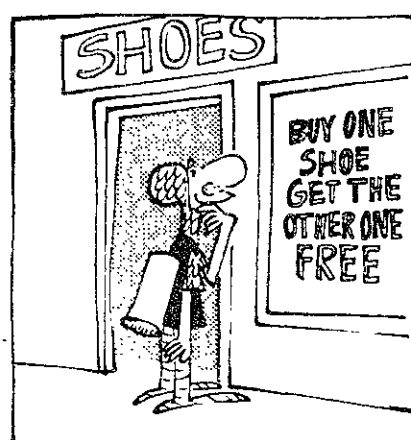
of this group is the present UA secretariat and the legislative arm will be composed of representatives from living groups (including fraternity presidents, dormitory entry chairmen and floor chairmen). This organization will be used as a source of information, for policy decisions and as a communication link to all undergraduates through mailings to the representatives.

Many problems of the group have not yet been resolved, but they include allocation of responsibility and power. In addition to the Executive Council, we are proposing a Forum which will meet regularly to discuss topics of current interest and importance. Anyone interested may come to listen and be heard. Selected members of the administration and faculty will be invited to the meetings. Topics are expected to include such diverse issues as social activities, drug policy and the Grades Committee proposals. We hope that the Forum will increase student input both to the UA and the administration.

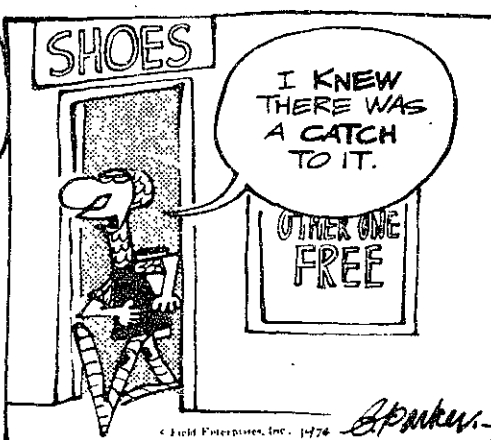
The first forum meeting is Thursday, Feb. 14 at 7pm in the West Lounge of the Student Center. The topic to be discussed is "Reorganization of the UA," as outlined briefly above. If you want to be heard, come to the meeting or send written comments to the UA office, W20-401. Give a damn!

(Linda Tufts is co-president with Derrick Vlad of the Undergraduate Association.)

#### THE WIZARD OF ID



#### by Brant parker and Johnny hart



The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in The Boston Globe

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## The Tech

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The symposium yesterday on "Arts and the University — The Visual Arts at MIT" featured such prominent artists and educators as R. Buckminster Fuller, shown speaking at left. The symposium, and two work-forums held Wednesday and yesterday, were organized by Gyorgy Kepes, Institute Professor Emeritus and director of the Center for Advanced Visual Studies. Pictured above are (left to right) Fuller; Robert Motherwell, artist; Professor of Humanities Roy Lamson; and Kepes.

Photos by Roger Goldstein



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See Prof. Locke or Paula Kelly, Foreign Study Office, Room 10-303, Ext. 3-5243 for further information and application forms.

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# Academics, finances caused class size, housing decisions

(Continued from page 1)  
in the newly renovated eastern wing of Ashdown for one year. Ashdown: undergrads amid grads

The decision to use Ashdown was one of little or no alternative. As Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Ken Browning told *The Tech*, there was really no option. All choices were considered but none were really attractive.

One, students could have been housed off-campus in hotels (similar to the Burton-in-exile of a few years ago). This was rejected as too costly and hardly conducive to the development of a good social atmosphere.

Two, renovation of Northgate apartments for undergraduate use would have taken until September 1975. Also, like the hotel, the atmosphere would not be what the Dean's Office would like, and living off-campus, even in the closest apartments, produces the added hassle of getting back and forth.

Three, Random Hall could provide sufficient space for the extra students. However, Browning stated that he and others had felt that there was "little chance of putting together a successful living group," which is similar to the poor atmosphere argument. Because of the relatively high cost of rents in Random Hall, a substantial subsidy would have been necessary. Browning also indicated that the Dean's Office certainly did not want an all frosh living group but had doubted that upperclassmen could be induced to move out of dorms (especially the more modern ones) to the less convenient Random Hall. Lastly, the housing office is holding Random Hall in reserve, in case the new dorm falls behind schedule and is not ready for the Class of 1979. (Depending on overcrowding removes the usual cushion which allows for the plus or minus 25 admission acceptance variation.)

Fourth, Ashdown Hall provides a unique opportunity this coming year. With completion of the renovation, about 210 beds will be placed in the system. Putting 60 undergraduates in Ashdown will still permit an additional 150 single grad students to be housed next year. This, combined with the 125 spots in Tang Hall and a 50% turnover rate, will allow about 350 to 365 of the about 550 expected new, single grads to be housed in the system. Despite

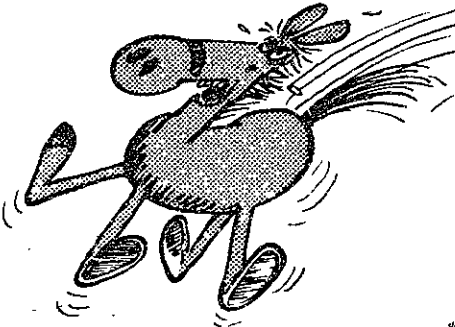
the takeover of grad space by 60 undergraduates, there will still be 110 more beds for single grad students than in the past.

## Problems with Ashdown

Browning stated that he did "not intend to develop an integrated group of grads and undergrads, although that possibility does exist for the future." The intention is to make two floors of the renovated wing into the undergrad area, rather than mixing the two groups together. However, the expected higher proportion of coeds may present a problem because of the Institute's policy of guaranteeing single-sex housing to any student who requests such. Browning indicated that it may be necessary to make one floor in Ashdown coed because McCormick will likely be over subscribed.

To avoid having an all-frosh living group, the housing office will have to convince upperclassmen (and women) to live in Ashdown next year to "become the core of the living group in the new dormitory." The incentive will be the new dorm in 1975, the drawback will be that Ashdown rents will be comparable to those of Burton and MacGregor. Browning did not know how the upperclassmen would be selected, but he hoped that enough would be interested so that none would have to be assigned (a last resort).

The last irregularity in the decision was that no Ashdown residents were consulted. An advisory group (including Browning, Richardson, and twelve others) suggested the use of Ashdown to the Academic Council, and the decision was made a week ago Tuesday. The Ashdown representatives felt understandably miffed that they had not been asked for their opinions, but Browning pointed out that there had really been no viable alternative anyway.



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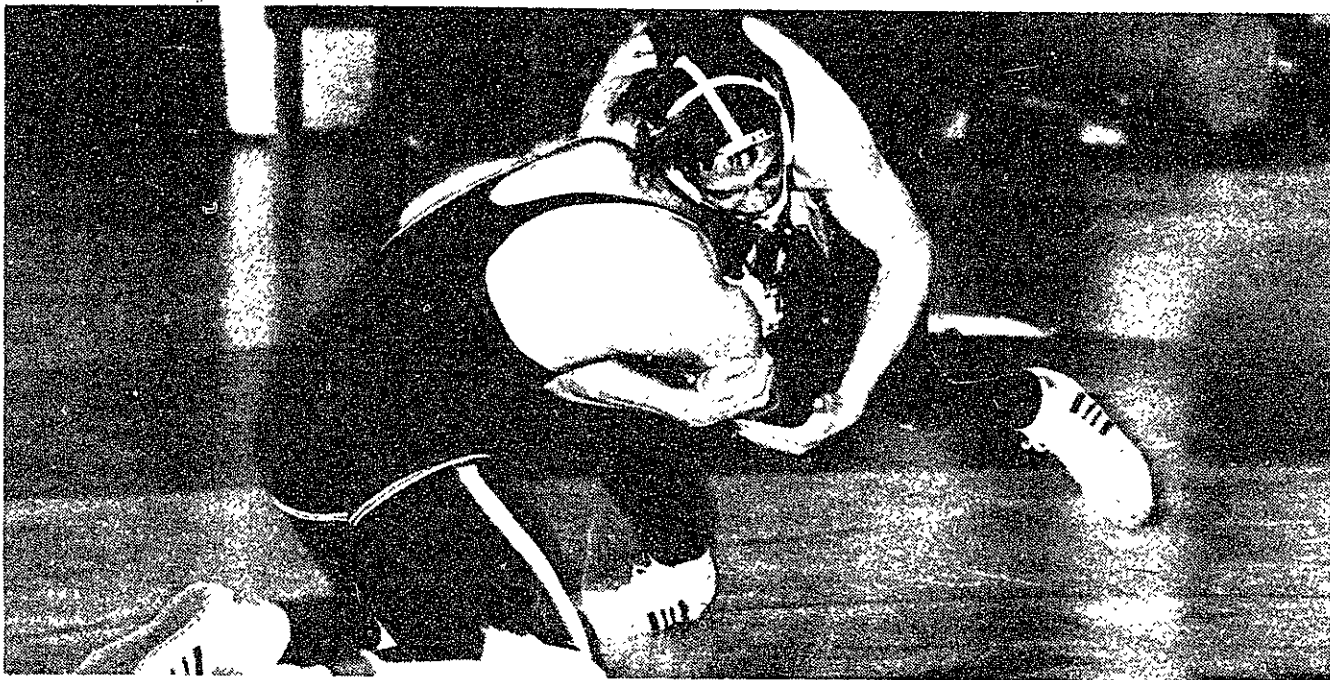
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# Sports



Working hard to take control, MIT's wrestling team has a record of 9-6 and took second place in the Greater Bostons. Here Fred Linderman '74, grapples with Harvard. Photo by Richard Reihl

## Women's b-ball routs BU

By Glenn Brownstein

Led by freshman Kathy Roggenkamp's 20 points, the MIT women's basketball team rolled to their second straight win, crushing Boston University, 62-24. The 62 points tied the single game scoring record for the Engineers.

From the beginning of the game it was clear that this would be an MIT night. After a tight first four minutes, the Engineers ran off a 13-4 burst to close the quarter with a 19-9 lead.

In the second period the combination of Roggenkamp's outside shooting and the ballhandling of guard Ginny Conger '77 proved too much for BU, as the two outscored the Terriers 12-4 for a 31-13 halftime advantage.

BU attempted to play a gambling and running catch-up style in the third quarter, but was blown off the court by a hustling defense led by captain Bev

Herbert '75, Lisa Jablonski '77, and Lynne Richardson '76, and by the scoring of Conger and Joan Pendleton '76. In the entire period the Terriers managed only one basket to the Engineers' 22 points.

BU held MIT even in a ragged

fourth quarter as coach Randy Florant sent in all the subs to finish up the big Engineer victory.

In addition to Roggenkamp, MIT high scorers included Conger with 12 and Pendleton with 11.

## MIT swimmers drop two

Losing to Williams and UMass, 1-4

By Rick Bauer

The MIT swim team's record slipped to 1-4, the team losing its first two meets of the new year.

The MIT team was edged out 60-53 by the University of Massachusetts last Saturday after being soundly beaten 71-42 by Williams College a week earlier. The Williams meet was pretty

dismal, Williams seeming to have a small edge in every event. Williams took first place in every individual race while MIT finished second in each. The freestyle relay at the end of the meet was the only race to be won by MIT.

The meet with UMass was completely different. It started with an apparent UMass runaway, with UMass winning the first four events, and building a 27-8 lead. But MIT stormed back, sweeping the individual medley and the butterfly. Dan Bethencourt '75 and Tom Jacobs '74 were first and second in the medley while Dave Schneider '74 and Jacobs finished 1-2 in the butterfly.

Neither team was able to establish a lead after that. MIT took firsts in the 100 yard with Craig Christenson '76, in the backstroke with Dave Deacon '75, and in the three meter diving event with Rick Ehrlich '77. However, the MIT swimmers also lost both the breaststroke and 500-yard freestyle. This tied the meet at 53-53 going into the final relay where UMass turned it on, setting a new team record while winning the event.

## Trackmen take two

Bowdoin Colby fall to 6-2 Engineers

By Dan Shobrys

The MIT track team finished its indoor dual meet season last Saturday by defeating Bowdoin, 68-50. That brought the team's season record to 6 wins and 2 losses.

The meet began with Co-Captain John Pearson '74 heaving the 35-pound weight to personal best of 57'5" to win that event. The Bowdoin athletes were competitive in the field events, sprints and hurdles, but MIT's domination of the running events from the 600 up decided the meet.

Jeff Baerman '74 led Al Carlson '74 and Steve Keith '77 in an MIT weep of the mile. Mike Ryan '76 then took first in the 600 at 1:16.1, a respectable time for the Rockwell Cage track. George Chiesa '74 finished third in the same event.

Jeff Baerman returned to win the 1000-yard run. This was the third consecutive meet in which Jeff had won both the 1000 and one mile events.

Al Carlson also doubled, leading Scott Baumler '74 and Steve Keith in a MIT sweep of the two mile. In the long

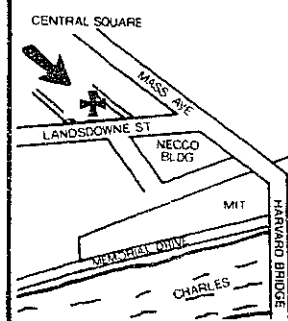
distance events, MIT scored 29 out of 36 possible points.

Last Thursday the indoor track team devastated a weak Colby squad in Rockwell Cage. Scoring in every event, the MIT team won 87-31.

Co-captains John Pearson and Gary Wilkes '74 led MIT to 9-0 scores in the 35-pound weight throw and the 50 yard dash, respectively, while Jeff Baerman picked up another set of wins in the 1000 and mile.

Wilkes also led the Engineer scoring with a first in the broad jump, a second in the shot put, and a leg on the winning relay, as well as his victory in the dash.

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## Wrestlers place 2nd

The MIT wrestling team placed second in the Greater Boston Wrestling Tournament, with 69 points against winner Boston University's 83 points. Now in its home stretch, the team boasts a 9-6 record.

Leading the team throughout the season has been team Captain Ed "The Cobra" Hanley '74. Hanley raised his dual meet record to 15-0 with three wins last weekend during a quadrangular meet with Brooklyn College, CW Post, and Central Connecticut. Hanley's 15 wins include five pins and four superior decisions, earning a total of 64 team points. At the Greater Boston's Hanley won the 126 pound class with a pin in the semi-finals and a decision in the finals.

The last two seasons have also been successful for Ed Hanley. As a sophomore he posted a 14-3-1, and last year he improved that to 15-3, and placed third in the New England Tournament at 134 pounds.

Heavyweight Erland Van Lidthe de Jeude '76 has steadily improved as a wrestler over the course of the season. In his latest bout during the Greater Bos-

ton's, Erland scored an 11-5 decision over a BU wrestler who had beaten him previously. That win was especially sweet as it decided the meet, giving first place to Erland. Erland's two tournament wins, coupled with his three wins (including two pins) during the quadrangular meet the preceding weekend, brought his record to 9-6.

Other outstanding performers this season include sophomore Joe Tavormina and freshman Joe Scire. Tavormina is in his second year of wrestling for the MIT squad, and he is doing a superior job wrestling in the 177 pound class. During a dual meet earlier in the season, Tavormina pinned his opponent to score half of the team's points. At the Greater Boston's, he won the 177 pound class, with a 6-4 win in the final round.

Joe Scire took over at 142 pounds when Captain Rich Hartman '74 became ill in the middle of the season. Hartman has since returned to wrestle in the 150 pound class, while Scire has proven himself a tough competitor, with a 5-5-1 record that includes four superior decisions.

## Women fencers win

The MIT women's fencing team met success in defeating Brown University's women's team at a home meet last Saturday. The two teams appeared evenly matched at the end of the first round, when the score was 2-2.

The MIT fencers, however, began to pull ahead during the second round, and by the end of the third round were leading by two bouts. Losing only one bout in the fourth and final round the MIT women's fencers arose victorious by a commanding score of ten bouts to six.

The MIT team was led by their team manager, Angela Chaney '76 who won all four of her bouts. Next was Patrice Desvigne '76 winning three bouts and losing one. Debra Johnson '76 team captain, won two bouts, followed by Kessiri Sukhapinda

'75 who picked up the other MIT bout win.

Coach Eric Sollee has led the women's team to an impressive 3-1 intercollegiate record. The team hopes to continue its success in the remaining season and receive both team and individual awards in the championship tournaments in March.

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